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## IMPACT OF DIABETES ON CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (CAD) UNDERGOING STENT IMPLANTATION

i2 Poster Contributions

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Authors: *Kazuteru Fujimoto, Yuuji Miyao, Kouichi Nakao, Syuuichi Oshima, Hideki Shimomura, Ryuusuke Tsunoda, Toshiyuki Matsumura, Seiji Hokimoto, Hisao Ogawa, Cardiovascular Center, National Hospital Organization Kumamoto Medical Center, Kumamoto, Japan*

**Background:** Recent studies demonstrate that diabetic patients treated with coronary stent are associated with the high cardiovascular events compared with those without diabetes (DM). However, it remains unknown whether the prognosis of hemodialysis patients may be affected by diabetes in the same way. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of diabetes on clinical events in hemodialysis patients with CAD following coronary stenting.

**Methods:** Twenty two hundreds and ninety three patients were underwent coronary stenting (2008.4.1-2009.6.30). Within them, twenty one hundreds and sixteen patients without hemodialysis were assigned to two groups with or without diabetes (non HD-DM; n=815; male, 594; age, 69.1ys.; non HD-non DM; n=1301, male, 976; age, 70.0ys). The other one hundred seventy seven hemodialysis patients were also assigned to two groups with or without diabetes (HD-DM; n=53, male, 40; age, 65.3ys.; HD-non DM; n=124; male, 96; age, 68.7ys.). We examined the clinical events between four groups, prospectively.

**Results:** Primary endpoints were defined as all cause of death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, and stroke. There were no differences in clinical characteristics between four groups. The ratio of all cause of death were highest in HD-DM compared with HD-non DM, non HD-DM, and non HD-non DM (15.1% vs 4.0%, 2.9%, 3.1%,  $p<0.01$ ), however, there were no differences in the occurrence of non-fatal myocardial infarction and stroke.

**Conclusions:** Hemodialysis patients with DM exhibited an increased risk of clinical adverse events compared to those without DM and non-hemodialysis patients. These results indicate that diabetes may be one of the predictors for clinical outcomes even in the hemodialysis patients treated with coronary stenting.